

enforcing his mandates save appeals to the magnanimity of disturbers and at the self-respect of the House, and these weeks have witnessed appeals from the floor and responses from the galleries which would better have benefited the worst phrases of the French Revolution. There is a general feeling of relief and thankfulness that the semi-anarchy is at an end.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrival of the "Canada."

HALIFAX, Sunday, 4 A. M.
The *Canada* saw no signs of the Pacific. The *Belgique* is still at Southampton. Her Agents have returned the passage money and compensation. Her cargo has been taken out and found not much injured.

The London *Morning Advertiser* has the following:—"We regret to learn that at an interview which Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan had together at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday, very angry words passed between them on the Central American Question."

MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., report markets generally dull. Breadstuffs considerably lower.

Brown, Shipley & Co., report flour variously quoted at a decline of 1s a 6d, wheat 3d a 6d and corn 1s a 3s. Prices nominal. They quote western canal flour at 37s, Ohio 40s, white corn 37s 6d a 38s, yellow and mixed 36s, white wheat 11s 2d a 11s 5d, red 10s 2d a 10s 4d. Other cereals quote western canal at 36s a 37s, mixed corn 35s 6d.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, quote provisions generally dull and lower. New prime mess Beef 120s. Buyers demand a reduction. Bacon—stock lighter. Western quiet at 36s. Lard declined to 60s. Transactions limited.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The market was more stringent; Consols had slightly declined, closing on Friday at 90½ for money, and 90½ a 91 for account. The bullion in the bank of England had decreased £80,000.

Peace Negotiations.

The despatches of the Russian Government completing and confirming the telegraphic announcement of the unconditional acceptance of Austria's propositions, were received at Vienna on the 22nd, and couriers immediately conveyed them to London and Paris.

A memorandum embodying the propositions has been signed at Vienna, and sent to Paris and London.

It is reported that Congress will meet at Paris on the 17th of February, and that very little time will be lost in the discussion and that the whole will be brought to a conclusion by the 25th of February.

The signing of the preliminaries prior to the opening, now only awaits the arrival of the Turkish Plenipotentiary.

It is stated that Prussia refuses to agree to the conditions exacted by the Allies preliminary to her admission in the Conference and that consequently she will be excluded from the conference, but will be invited to sign the final deed of settlement.

Baron Brunow, Count Orlow are the Russian Plenipotentiaries assisted by Messrs. Tseff and Fenton; Lord Clarendon represents England; the Marquis Dazzegio, Sarlinia; Count Baul, Austria; M. Waleski France, and Derwisi Pacha, Turkey.

Baltic letters received on the 30th speak of mild weather, and the resumption of more or less of the navigation of Pagan, Wonal and Caxhaven. The ice was breaking up.

Correspondence from the English camp, January 18th, reports the army healthy. No incidents except that the Russians continue their fire from the north forts.

Gortschakoff has handed over the command to Loders, and issued a new valedictory to the Crimean Commanders.

The Russians made an expedition over the ice, to Kertel, but Gen. Vivian being on the alert they retired.

Asia Minor.

Gen. Williams was at Tiflis on Dec. 14, languidly treated, awaiting orders from St. Petersburg as to his destination. We know nothing of Kars excepting that the town is occupied.

Great Britain.

Thursday, Jan. 21st.

The Queen opened Parliament with the usual ceremonies.

The persons most noted in the gorgeous assembly in the House of Lords, were Mr. Buchanan, in citizens dress, the Turkish minister because he wore a fez, and the Egyptian Ambassador because of his color.

In the Lords, the Earl of Gosford introduced a Bill of Abolition seconded by Earl of Derby would not oppose it, but considered the Royal Speech bare, cold and meagre.

It ought to have referred to the state of America, India and the Colonies, and the fall of Kars, and further, in carrying out the enactment scheme, he conceiving of the spirit of the municipal laws of the United States had been evaded, and he hoped that the apology offered would be received. He regretted however, that there was not a conciliatory paragraph into the speech in reference to that subject.

The Earl of Clarendon replied as follows:—"I wish to take an early opportunity of referring to the state of our relations with the United States. In my opinion there can be no doubt as to the common sense view of the obligations of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and yet it is upon the interpretation of that treaty that a difference of opinion has arisen. In such a case, correspondence is useless, and I have lost no time in offering to refer the whole question to the arbitration of any third power—both sides agreeing to be bound by the decision. That offer has not yet been accepted. It has been renewed, and I hope that upon further consideration the United States Government will agree to it. With respect to recruiting in the United States, it would not have aided a friendly resolution to allude to it from the Throne, inasmuch as the correspondence must have been produced, and the correspondence still continues. The most recent demands of the Government of the United States arrived only two days since,

and are not yet in a state to be made public. The origin of the trouble was this.—At the beginning of the war numerous foreigners in the United States applied to the British Government for permission to join the army in the East. In consequence instructions were sent to the government of Nova Scotia to consider whether persons from the United States could be received at Halifax. These instructions were notified to Mr. Crampton, who was at the same time informed that anxious as England was for recruits, she was still more anxious that there should be no violation or infringement of the municipal law of the United States.

The agency office was opened, and when complaint was made, Mr. Crampton desired that it might be made public that the British Government did not recruit or raise soldiers in the United States. He made known his instructions to Mr. Marcy, who expressed himself satisfied. Judge Kane had decided that to pay the passage of a man to a foreign port, and then enlist him, was no violation of international rights, and those persons whose passage was paid to Canada went as volunteers, and were not bound to enter the British service. A correspondence of a not very amicable nature took place between the two Governments, but the transactions to which it refers are bygone transactions, and from the commencement the British Government has disclaimed all intention of infringing in any way on the law of the United States. With the conduct of Mr. Crampton, his government is perfectly satisfied, for I am convinced that neither intentionally or accidentally did he violate any law of the United States. Lord Clarendon then goes on to say, that he hopes the difficulty is susceptible of a peaceful solution, and that he does not mean any slight by not making any mention of America in the Queen's Speech.

In the House of Commons the Speaker read the Speech. Mr. Byng moved and Mr. Baxter seconded an address in reply.

Admiral Napier took his seat as new member from Southwark, and immediately moved for the papers relative to his Baltic expedition.

Mr. Baile gave notice of a resolution to the effect that the employment of agents for enlistment in foreign countries, lowers the dignity of Great Britain, and is calculated to endanger her relations with other nations.

France.

Satisfaction is expressed that Paris is selected as the place for the Congress.—Peace is looked upon as certain. There had been numerous political arrests of the members of the Mariana section at Bordeaux. Paris is extremely gay and even Faubourg St Germain is coming out strong in balls. The *Moniteur* publishes a decree fixing the import duty on raw cotton, brought from the Entrepôts by French vessels, at 25 francs per 100 kilograms, it being a reduction of 5 francs on the rate fixed by the tariff of 1853.

Spain.

The *Official Gazette* denies that political arrests have taken place in Cuba.

Austria.

The Emperor as a mark of consideration for his illustrious ally, Queen Victoria, has pardoned Col. Turr.

India and China.

Donkey dates are to Jan. 2nd. The Santal insurrection was suppressed, and it was quiet throughout India.

Britain is about to seize the kingdom of Oude, to allow its King a pension of half a million of dollars, to reduce its army from 80,000 to 15,000, and to appoint General Outram, Governor of the country.

Canton, Dec. 15th.

Another large fire occurred.—Trade in Canton in old times during the month was brisk, but very little new tea in market; consequently, operations were quite limited. The failure of several Chinese Shroffs at Shanghai, has been followed by the suspension of Aspinwall MacKenzie & Co., liabilities \$750,000. It is said that the tea men had threatened to stop the trade in tea and silk from Dec. 7th on account of these failures.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Governor General's Speech.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have thought it right to call you together at this season, because I believed it to be the wish of the Country that your task of legislation, should not be delayed until a later period of the year, and because it is at once the desire and the duty of the Executive Government, to profit by your advice and assistance when it may be most conveniently afforded.

In referring to the labours of your last Session, I cannot help congratulating you on having settled the disputed question of the Clergy Reserves. You will find, I believe, a large balance of funds arising from this source, available for distribution among the Municipalities, but I think it likely that your assistance as Legislators may be required to give full effect to the fair and equal allotment of these funds.

In Lower Canada, the Act for the abolition of the Seigneurial Tenure, promises in like manner to close a long pending controversy by an equitable adjustment of existing claims. No time has been lost by me in acting on the powers conferred by this law, and I trust that you will be satisfied with the progress which has been made.

The subject of a change in the Constitution of the Legislative Council by rendering it Elective, will again be brought before you.

A measure for the organization of a Provincial Police, capable of being applied by the Crown, for the prevention of crime, and the speedy apprehension of offenders, deserves your attentive consideration.

The increasing wealth and prosperity of the country demand increased protection for property, and the advance of civilization in Canada, should be marked by the strict enforcement of Law, and by the perfect sense of security from outrage.

It is to you I must look for the power of ensuring these great objects.

I have spoken of our increasing prosperity. No mark of its existence can be stronger than that afforded by our extended lines of Railway. Nor is this progress confined to one section of the Province. Eastward to St. Thomas, and Westward to Guelph and Hamilton, these lines at once the sign and cause of progress, are already completed. I may congratulate you on the fact that since your last meeting, nearly two hundred and fifty miles have been got into working order, whilst it is hoped that not less than two hundred and fifty more will be finished before next year.

Legal reforms are needed both in Eastern and Western Canada. One measure at least will be submitted to you, having reference to this important subject. It may not be possible in the present Session to effect all that you desire; yet I trust that some progress will be made in simplifying the procedure and facilitating the working of our Courts, by the adoption of practical amendments.

I should see with great satisfaction the adoption by you of any general measure which tended still more to abridge your legislative labours in providing for the incorporation, and for laying down the conditions of private institutions of every kind.

I regret to say that the Presentments of numerous Grand Juries throughout the Country, which I have directed to be laid before you, show too clearly the want of improvement in the construction and discipline of your Gaols.

Your zeal in the cause of Education is known and appreciated by all the World. It is important to consider whether we cannot combine the reform of the juvenile offenders with the punishment of their crimes. At the very least, it is incumbent upon us to take care that such punishment does not itself afford fresh opportunities for debasing the criminal and instructing him in vice.

The Board of Audit constituted by the Act of last Session, is already at work, and it will, I trust, contribute to ensure a satisfactory examination of the Public accounts.

With regard to the Militia Act, the ready loyalty of the inhabitants both of Upper and Lower Canada, has enabled me to authorize the formation of numerous troops and companies of Volunteers, whose conduct and discipline will undoubtedly do credit to the Province. I have moreover, with the assistance of the Adjutant-General, done my best to carry out your wishes by organizing the Sedentary Militia.

The Government, in pursuance of the wishes of the Legislature, had taken on itself to conclude a fresh arrangement calculated to secure a line of Ocean Steamers from the St. Lawrence to England during the approaching season.

That the timber trade has been depressed is a deep source of regret to me and to all others who have at heart the welfare of the Province. I trust that we are about to witness its revival, and that the commerce of Quebec and Montreal will have suffered but a temporary check.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, The accounts of the last year and an estimate for the present, will be laid before you.

You will find that, on the whole, our finances are in a satisfactory state. The people at large have reaped the benefit of those reductions in the Customs Duties which you made last year.

The diminution in the receipts consequent on such reductions, nearly corresponds with the calculation submitted to you by my advisers. A large decrease has been caused by the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, but I conceive that any such apparent loss is more than compensated by the increased commerce, and by the facility of intercourse between the two countries.

It will be the duty of my Council to ask you in the present Session for such supplies for her Most Gracious Majesty as you may see fit to grant.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen, The year just ended has been one of difficulty and conflict to Europe; on this side of the Atlantic we have, by the blessing of Providence, escaped the direct evils of war. In no part, however, of the Queen's Dominions, have a deeper sympathy with her arms been shown, or more fervent prayers for their success been offered, than in Canada.

Our people have eagerly watched every turn of the contest, and consisting as they do, of men of French and English origin, equal members of the same free community, and loyal subjects of the same Queen, they grieved at the sufferings, and exulted in the success of the Allied Armies.

In like manner, should it please God to establish a firm and honourable peace, Canada will, I doubt not, rejoice at the termination of the war. May it be my lot before the end of the present Session, to congratulate you on so auspicious an event.

At present, I have only to leave you to the discharge of your duties.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Also on motion of Sir Allan MacNab, it was ordered that the Votes of Proceedings of the House should be printed on being first perused by the Speaker; and that a committee should be appointed for the examination of them, without sanction of the House, or alteration should be made.

Mr. Jogan gave notice that, on Monday next, he will move an Address to His Excellency the Governor General, for a statement of the expenses incurred by the removal of the Seat of Government from the City of Quebec to the City of Toronto.

Sir Allan MacNab moved, That a select Committee of thirteen members be appointed to prepare and report, with all convenient speed, lists of members to compose a Select Standing Committee ordered by the House; and that the said Committee be composed of the Hon. Sir A. N. MacNab, the Hon. Mr. Drummond, Mr. Dewitt, Hon. J. A. McDonald, Hon. W. Cartier, Hon. Mr. Cameron, Hon. Mr. Merritt, and Messrs. Morrison, (Niagara), Lorange, Whitney, Southwick, Dorion, (Montreal) and Flint.

Mr. Jackson notified that on Monday next he would move a humble address be presented to His Excellency the Governor General, praying that he will place before the House copies of all correspondence and all other documents relating to the withdrawal from Sale of the Indian Lands situated in the Counties of Grey and Bruce, and advertised to be sold on the 17th of October last.

The following petitions were then presented:—

By Mr. Hartman—from the Municipal Council of the United Counties of York and Peel, against the establishment of Separate Schools. And another from the same body, in relation to the consolidation of the Municipal Laws, and with reference to the Prison Discipline.

By the Hon. W. B. Robinson—from the Municipality of the County of Simcoe, on the subject of Anti-Colonial Trade with the British West India Islands; also, that further provisions be made for the relief of Idiot; another protesting against the Separate School System; for a Prohibitory Liquor Law; compel the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Company to fence along the line of their road; also William praying amendment to the act William IV. c. 10.

By Mr. Mackenzie—from the Municipality of Molton and Sherbrook, with reference to the Stock of Brantford, and Goderich Railway Company; from the Municipal Council of the County of Haldimand for amendment of the law with reference to sums payable in lieu of road labour, from Duncan McEachern, of Dunwich, regarding the Talbot settlement.

By Mr. Smith (of Northumberland)—from Samuel Doolittle and others, of the Township of Haldimand, respecting the road allowance on N.Y. lots 14 and 15 in the broken front, concession A of Haldimand.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that, during the recess, the Hon. Mr. Chabot, one of the three representatives of the city of Quebec, had addressed to him the resignation of his seat in Parliament, and that the contestants, whose petition against the return of Mr. Chabot and his colleagues is still pending, had filed a formal requisition; but that the law precluding the resignation of a member pending inquiry on any petition against the return, he (Mr. Speaker) could not issue a new writ.

Mr. Speaker also stated, with respect to the vacant seat for the county of Renfrew, that he had received the Hon. Mr. Hincks's letter of resignation, dated in November last, only on the 9th of the present month of January.

The House then adjourned till Monday next at three o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 18, 1856.

Mr. Powell presented several petitions from the Municipal Council of the County of Carleton. One of them prayed the Legislature to cause a survey to be made to ascertain the cost of a canal uniting the waters of the Georgian Bay with the St. Lawrence by the Ottawa route. Another prayed the Legislature to pass a stringent Prohibitory Liquor Law. (Hear, hear.)

The hon. member stated that he did not concur in that petition. A third petition prayed the Legislature to make the same provision for the payment of Juries in Upper Canada, as was provided for in Lower Canada.

Mr. Cameron presented the petition of Ogilvie R. Gowan, Grand Master of the Orange Association, and others, praying for an Act of Incorporation.

Hon. Mr. Young presented the petition of the Quebec Board of Trade, praying for an alteration of The Tariff, and for such measures as will promote the manufactures of the country. Also a petition from the same body for such works as may render the river Ottawa navigable to the Georgian Bay.

Mr. Durbin (Barnum) presented the petition of Hilarie Allard and others, of the village of L'Avenir representing that it was of importance, in order to secure the public liberties of Canada, that the different branches of the Government be made directly responsible to the people. They prayed, therefore, that the Legislative Council be made elective. They also asked that an address be presented to the Imperial Authorities, calling for the necessary changes in our Constitution, so as to render the Governor electively by the people of Canada.

Mr. Edmond Head, by the injurious and offensive language which he recently held towards the French population of the country, and by the more than injudicious comparison which he chose to institute between the French and the Saxon races, has proved that he is incompetent for the government of such a country as ours, because his conduct in place of tending to create harmony and good feeling between the different races which inhabit it, was one calculated to excite animosities, which would tend to excite a disastrous influence on the destinies of Canada. For those reasons, the petitioners asked, that Sir Edmond Head be recalled to England, and that the people be enabled to choose their own Governor, and at the same time, to give him a salary more proportioned to the resources of the country than that received by the Governor now in office.

Mr. Morrison (Simcoe) presented a petition from the County Council of Simcoe, directing its organization being improper. Instead of carefully conferring the high honour of a seat in the Upper House only on men renowned for integrity and talent, the office has been a baiter in the political market, the reward of active and unscrupulous services; and we have seen at no distant date, the government floundering in its own adherents to facilitate the passage of a measure to which the people were opposed.

Its honourable members thus perverted and its dignity sullied, it is not astonishing that the people require a radical change in that part of our constitution. But to make the change a beneficial one much care and deliberation must be used.

Constitutional changes cannot be hastily effected without danger, nor has there been yet any unequivocal demonstration of the feelings of the people as to the exact nature of the changes desired. A large party go for doing away with all property qualification with a four years duration of office. Others again merely seek to have the appointment under the control of the people without limit as to tenure, while many favour the already discussed plan of the election of the Upper House for a medium term, say ten years, the members retiring by rotation. The first of these schemes at least, promises no special advantage, the Legislative Council so constituted would be but an extension of the Lower House; based on similar principles, its members mouth-pieces of the same constituents, it would impose no check in the latter objectionable course pursued in the latter assembly—neither would it perhaps be wise to do away with all property qualification, as it cannot be denied that the possession of estate tends in no small degree to enhance a man's care and interest in the welfare of his country, and integrity of her conduct.

SALE OF PEWS IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Richard Warren, officiating as auctioneer, the pews in the Unitarian church of All Souls, (Rev. Dr. Bellows) at the corner of Fourth-avenue and Twentieth Street, were offered for sale to the highest bidder, on Tuesday. The valuation of the pews varied from one hundred to twelve hundred dollars each, and the premiums bid varied from five dollars to three hundred and fifty dollars. The amount of premiums realized exceeded \$4,500.

North York Sentinel.

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For one third..... 0 0 0

For one fourth..... 0 0 0

For one fifth..... 0 0 0

For one sixth..... 0 0 0

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For one seventeenth..... 0 0 0

For one eighteenth..... 0 0 0

For one nineteenth..... 0 0 0

For one twentieth..... 0 0 0

For one twenty-first..... 0 0 0

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For one twenty-fourth..... 0 0 0

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For one twenty-sixth..... 0 0 0

For one twenty-seventh..... 0 0 0

For one twenty-eighth..... 0 0 0

For one twenty-ninth..... 0 0 0

For one thirtieth..... 0 0 0

For one thirty-first..... 0 0 0

For one thirty-second..... 0 0 0

For one thirty-third..... 0 0 0

For one thirty-fourth..... 0 0 0

For one thirty-fifth..... 0 0 0

For one thirty-sixth..... 0 0 0

For one thirty-seventh..... 0 0 0

For one thirty-eighth..... 0 0 0

For one thirty-ninth..... 0 0 0

For one fortieth..... 0 0 0

For one forty-first..... 0 0 0

For one forty-second..... 0 0 0

For one forty-third..... 0 0 0

For one forty-fourth..... 0 0 0

For one forty-fifth..... 0 0 0

For one forty-sixth..... 0 0 0

For one forty-seventh..... 0 0 0

For one forty-eighth..... 0 0 0

For one forty-ninth..... 0 0 0

For one fiftieth..... 0 0 0

For one fifty-first..... 0 0 0

For one fifty-second..... 0 0 0

For one fifty-third..... 0 0 0

Rev. Mr. Baker, after the usual introduction, said though the body to which he belonged were now called Congregationalists, they were as of old Independents. They could settle the internal affairs of their Church to their own satisfaction, without the permission or hindrance of any power beyond their own congregations, wholly free from any pressure or control by the State or the clergy. He supposed in the Wesleyan Church there had no fund for the purpose of repairing dilapidated churches. They were accustomed to see in England an inscription over certain church doors—"This church was erected and beautified by Queen Ann's bounty;" nevertheless he considered the voluntary system far superior to any other. On looking round the room his eyes rested on the motto—"Union," as all knew indicated strength; but more strength was not power; he then read the other—"God is love"—here is knowledge, and knowledge was power. God in His mercy had discovered to them His knowledge of His infinite love as revealed to His Word was the mighty fulcrum which was used to raise man from his mean position and restore him to the high ground of moral beauty, to be clothed with "white robes" which is the righteousness of the saints. "Philosophers, left to themselves, had always failed in their speculations regarding man's origin and destiny, and were always at eternal enmity with the Creator. Although Protestants were known by different denominational names they were all one in Christ. All were creatures of circumstances—common dangers as well as common interests brought men together. Speaking of the attack on Rome and her enmeshments, and present danger, he said to his mind an incident of the time of James, who made strenuous efforts to destroy Protestantism under the veil of protecting Episcopacy; he and his adherents trampled under foot and persecuted the poor Nonconformists without mercy; and from that time till the restoration under William not less than 60,000 were cut off the victims of the tender mercies of veiled Rome and those who stood associated with her. One person wrote on his coffin, "Oppression makes a wise man mad." Succumbing so well in this experiment James threw off the veil and turning round laid his finger on the University and Episcopal property to the dismay of his former Episcopal friends, but was afterwards resented in like manner as did the poor Nonconformists. The fact was the friends of the established Episcopacy had made the important discovery that King James was introducing Popery under the pretence of promoting their interests, and therefore deserted him, and came out determined to stand by the Church at all hazards. These dangers brought the Protestants together, in which state they remained till they supposed imminent danger past. But we live in better days and hope for better things. No doubt common danger would unite them again more closely than ever. As the opponents of Popery they were already united. Russia stood in the same connection in reference to her intolerance, and although she possessed strength still she lacked the power. Britain though small possessed power. The Czar had said he would open the war with an army of one million men, carry it on with two, and end it with three, yet there was that power which paid thus far shall thou come and no further. Humiliating as it may be, the proud anubal had been told by a much smaller force that he should not doleat the "weak man," but he should be preserved alive. (Great applause.) He (Mr. Baker) had no fear of the result of the war, nor was he in the least troubled by present movements here or elsewhere. His trust was in Him who doeth all things well—He would give the storm and protect His chosen. The great war was drunk with the blood of the same; but the time was rapidly approaching when these shall be taken and make her desolate and naked, and when she will be clothed and burn her with fire, for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her. (Applause.) He rested his faith on the Word of God who hath said He will accomplish that which he hath spoken. Very soon, much sooner than many seemed to believe, we should see the "conquered nations of the earth exclaiming—"Babylon the great is fallen, is fallen, to rise no more." (Great applause.)

Rev. Mr. Williams then came forward and commenced; he thought sometime since could not be delayed long. As to the spectacle of Romanists about to enter this Province for the purpose of swamping Protestant public opinion, he must deprecate it as a high degree dangerous to our rights as Protestants. (Applause.) Complaints were sometimes heard of the oppression of Great Britain, but he did not believe therein; any one show him if they could the evidence that she oppresses any people. Romanists certainly had nothing to complain of, those now living in the United States were not seek to enter British dominions again to find a resting place. (Loud applause.) Yes, but they were the slaves of Popery, and Popery was competent to ruin any people or any country. (Applause.) Look at Ireland, and some of the Sandwich Islands; while the latter had made rapid progress the former still, except where Protestants had gone in and made improvements. Cromwell and William III were other good Protestants, had had a close fight and pertained to each other the reforms they desired. Ireland to-day would present a very different aspect. He had no doubt the promoters of the Roman Catholic colonization of Canada would, as he had heard, march earth and hell to push through their design; if they came here he thought the best way would be to let them alone; at the same time Protestants should not forget for a single moment that their success and safety rested on their unity of action, then nothing divide them in nowise in their opposition to Romanism. He was pleased to observe that a more liberal and friendly spirit prevailed among the Protestant nonconformists; but he would take the liberty of stating that while Dr. Owen's reading of the Bible made him an Independent (Mr. Williams's reading of the Bible made him a Methodist. But he was happy in believing that as their souls became more and more baptized with the Holy Ghost, they would become more and more bound together in the bonds of christian fellowship. Protestantism, which has the Bible for its foundation, was well calculated to elevate the man nature, the reverse of Romanism, a measure should be cherished and sustained (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he would state that in repairing this house he hoped that would steadily keep in view the glory of God, this in connection with the goodness of man was the great mission of the Church. If they were to ask him what they should do, he would say—be christians; and that in the morning of the great day of salvation all will be able to exclaim, and now he come, the day of our redemption—"Alleluia for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

After passing a vote of thanks to the Chairman and another to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

We understand that the repetition of the Tea Meeting on the following evening, was principally owing to the efforts of Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Cook. They certainly deserve great credit for their perseverance. The proceeds amount to some \$60 after paying expenses.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14th.

There are many rumors relative to the mission of the British and French naval forces in our Southern waters.

On Saturday last I was gravely informed that Great Britain had another Mosquito enterprise on foot, which she was preparing to work to advantage by offering men money and war implements to the anti-Walke Central American States for a consideration.

The Commander-in-chief of the British Naval forces proposes an army of 3,000 men to be collected without delay, and march upon Nicaragua under the command of the British officers, for the displacement of Gen. Walker and the overthrow of Government.

A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Granada, February 3d, gives the following information:—"Considerable excitement was caused in Granada by

[illegible]

to discharge the grain in sufficient distance from the standing grain, to allow the tea to pass, so that a whole field may be cleared without removing any of the grain. Price with two sets of knives, \$135.

The Subscriber would also call attention to the following other improvements on the above Machine, viz: The platform has been arranged by altering the Machinery, so that the rakes have no difficulty in throwing the grain immediately at one side.

These Machines are *Self-oiling*. On oiling will last a whole day.

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Seymour and Morgan's Reapers
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Price \$110.


These Machines are all made under the own superintendence, and of the very best material, and are all warranted to work well on fair trial or no pay.

The above Machines are capable of reaping from 10 to 15 acres per acre on smooth land, and as clean as can be done with the Seythe or Cradle.

Agricultural Implements and Stores of every description.

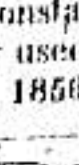
Call and examine these Machines yourselves before giving your orders elsewhere, so that you may be satisfied that you are getting the worth of your money. If not our intention to deceive the public, puffing, our principle being to make every article to recommend itself.

JOSEPH WALTON & Co.,
Holland Landmill,
February, 6th., 1856.



AURORA
CARRIAGE FACTORY
WILLIAM ATKINSON,
Carriage Maker,
BEGS to inform the inhabitants of Aurora and Vicinity, that having commenced the above business, he is now prepared to furnish Carriages of every style and finish on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

ALSO
An assortment kept constantly on hand. The best imported timber used.
Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856.



ALFRED BERRY,
House, Sign, and Carriage Painter,
BEGS to inform the good people of Aurora and surrounding neighbourhood, that he is now prepared to execute all kinds of PLUMBERY AND ORNAMENTAL Work in the above branches, and hopes assiduity, integrity, and punctuality, last though not least, reasonable charges meet and receive a share of public patronage.
Aurora, Feb'y 5th, 1856.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING
George F. Gilles,
BEGS to inform the trade and others, that he has taken part of MR. BERRY'S Paint Shop in this Village, where he is prepared to trim CARRIAGES & BUGGIES.
In all Styles of Fashion, and by constant attention to business, hopes to gain a share of public patronage.
Aurora, Feb. 12th, 1856.

MRS. WARNER'S SCHOOL
TERMS PER QUARTER:

Pupils under eight years,	£ 8.	10 s.
Over eight years,	0	15
Music,	1	10
Singing,	1	10
Boarders without Music,	7	5

THERE never was a more elegant display of rich DRESS GOODS than now to be witnessed at

B. PEARSON'S, AURORA,
Consisting of Plain, Plaid and Stripe Silks, rich Moire Antiques, French Merino Cashmeres, Merino Plaids, De Laines, & Shawls, Cloaks and Tahmas, in great variety together with an assortment of French-Needlework Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Chemisettes, Gloves and Hosiery. Ladies, if you wish to save your money and still have the best goods in the country, go to

B. PEARSON, Aurora.

The Subscriber will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.



HARDWARE,



READY MADE CLOTHING,



Boots and Shoes,
All of which he will dispose of CHEAP CASH, or



PRODUCE,

B. PEARSON,
N.B.—A quantity of Dried Apples, Plums and Peaches for sale.
Aurora, Dec. 17th, 1855.



REMOVED
TO THE
Old Stand,
CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREET
NEW MARKET.

THE Subscriber having recently fitted up his Store has opened out a superior stock of

DRY GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE
Consisting partly of
Cobourgs and Cashmeres,
Alpacas and Orleans,
Austrian Crapes,
German and British Galles,
Burmah Chees,
Glacies and Gros de Naples,
Moire Antiques,
Plain and Fancy Velvet Trimmings,
Plain do. do. Gimps and Fringes,
Scarfs and Sashes,
Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, &c.
Broad Cloths,
Casimeres,
Plain and Fancy Doeskins & Two Piece Vestsings,
Scarfs and Ties, &c., &c.,
Together with a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,
Including London Pickles and Sauces.



WINES AND LIQUORS
Crockery,
HARDWARE, NAHLS, GLASS,
Putty, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c.

JOS. CAWTHRA,
Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855.

CANADA AND HER RESOURCE
Being the Essay which received the 1st
cond Prize, by ALEXANDER MORRIS, A.M.
PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.
For sale by
THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East
Toronto, Dec. 18, 1855.

which (having been procured on advantageous terms) they are enabled to offer at

UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Also on hand a large and good supply of


Groceries, Hardware, Crocks &c., &c., &c.

The Subscribers have also in connection with their Store an extensive

BOOT & SHOE Establishment,

At which a varied assortment of ready made stock is always on hand, and where Customers work is executed at the shortest notice and in the best style.

WILSON REID & CO.
Sharon, Dec. 18, 1855.



NEWMARKET FACTORY

'WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken a lease of **NEWMARKET WOOLEN FACTORY**. And purchased the Stock in Trade, Notes and Accounts, of Mr. Sandford Torry late Lessee, and that I have assumed will pay all the debts of the said Sandford Torry, contracted on account of said Factory and have appointed Mr. W. A. CLARK, Newmarket, as my sole Agent and Manager, of the Factory.

W. A. CLARK, Agent.

FARMERS!

THE Newmarket Factory is in commencing working order and prepared to do all kinds of Cloth Dressing promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

W. A. CLARK, Agent.

IF YOU WANT GENUINE CANADIAN made Cloths, Blankets, &c. Flannels at moderate prices, and wanted to give good satisfaction, come to Newmarket Factory and buy.

W. A. CLARK, Agent.

LADIES

OF Industrious habits will find a beautiful assortment of Knitting Yarn at the Newmarket Factory.

No. 2 at 2s 6d. per lb. "
No. 1 Union 3s 6d. " "
Fine 4s 6d. " "
Superfine 5s 6d. " "

W. A. CLARK, Agent.

ALL KINDS of produce taken in exchange for goods—or in payment for custom work, at the Newmarket Factory.

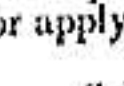
W. A. CLARK, Agent.
Newmarket, Dec. 12th 1855.

FOR SALE.

LOT No. 28 in the Eighth Concession of Whitechurch containing 200 acres, more or less, is cleared and seeded down. There is on it a good log house, a quantity of pine, and a valuable cedar swamp, and most advantageously watered.

For Terms enquire of Robt. Healey joining lot, or apply to

A. BOULTBEE,
Solicitor, &c., Newmarket.
January 21, 1856.



FOR SALE,

A FIRST RATE DOUBLE WAGGON nearly new; likewise a
A very good Team Horse, and
A lot of Sheep.

Terms easy. Enquire of
WILSON REID & CO.
Dec. 12, 1855.

A. Boultee,
BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chambers, Newmarket.

Job Work
In all its branches done on short notice and
cheapness. Terms moderate.
Newmarket, Dec. 12th, 1855.



ROBERT BRODIE,
Carpenter and Builder,
WATER-STREET, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thankful for past liberal patron-
age would remind his old customers and
public generally, that he is prepared to
contracts and execute all description
work in the above branches with punctu-
ity and economy.
Materials for building furnished when
required.
Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned
Lumber, kept on hand.
Dec. 12, 1855.



WM. A. ADAMS
Builder and House Carpenter,
BEGS to announce to his friends and
public generally, that he is now pre-
pared to contract for the erection of all kinds
of BUILDINGS.
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL.
Work done in the most approved style
on reasonable terms. A share of public
favour is solicited.
A good supply of Sash, Window
Blinds, and Doors, constantly on hand.
[?] Residence - Water-Street, near
Railroad, Newmarket.
Dec. 7, 1855.



A SELECTED
LIST OF LANDS
For Sale.
Twinsburg of Melancthon.
3rd Range: Lots No. 262, 263,
264, 265, 266, 267, 268 (West
of T. & S. Road) 58 acres
each. 406 a
4th Range: Lots No. 252, 254,
255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260,
(West of T. & S. Road) 50
acres each. 400 a
8th Range: Lots No. 22 and 23,
N. E. of T. & S. Road, 100
acres each. 200 a
4th Concession: Lots No. 21,
W. 1-2 22, S. E. 1-4 7, (old
survey) together 350 a
Township of Artemesia.
3rd Range: Lots No. 30, 36, 37,
S. of Durham Road, 79 acres
each. 228 a
Township of Holland.
2nd Concession: Lots No. 20 &
21, West of T. and S. Road,
12 acres cleared with house
and barn, 45 acres each. 90 a

TERMS LIBERAL.
Apply, if by letter post-paid, to
A. BOULTBEE,
Newmarket.
Jan'y 22, 1856.



HEIFER LOST.
STRAVED from the Subscriber about
1st of Sept'r, a Heifer mostly white
having some red on the ears, and
six months old. Any person returning
the owner, or giving information at this
office where she may be found, shall be
ably rewarded.
P. P. PEARSON.
Newmarket, Dec. 27th, 1855.

JOB PRINTING
EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.
ON SHORT NOTICE,
And at Moderate Prices.

BARILETT, FR. JOHN & Co.	Newmarket, Dec. 21st, 1899.	2W2	10000, Dec. 15, 1899.	10000, Dec. 15, 1899.
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INTERESTING SCRAPS.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OPENING OF THE HAMILTON AND TORONTO BRANCH.

On and after Monday next the 3rd Dec. Trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) between Hamilton and Toronto, as follows:

GOING WEST.

Stations.	Express.	Accommodation.	Mixed.
Toronto.....	8 10	8 30	10 15
Mississauga.....	8 18	8 38	10 23
Port Credit.....	8 26	8 46	10 31
Oakville.....	8 34	8 54	10 39
Brampton.....	8 42	9 02	10 47
Wellington Square.....	8 50	9 10	10 55
Hamilton.....	9 00	9 20	11 05

GOING EAST.

Stations.	Express.	Accommodation.	Mixed.
Hamilton.....	10 40	11 00	12 20
Wellington Square.....	11 00	11 20	12 40
Brampton.....	11 10	11 30	12 50
Oakville.....	11 20	11 40	13 00
Port Credit.....	11 30	11 50	13 10
Mississauga.....	11 40	12 00	13 20
Toronto.....	12 05	12 25	13 45

The above trains connect at Hamilton, with Trains of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY running in connection with Trains to

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, ALBANY, BOSTON, AND NEW YORK, and with MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD Trains to

DETROIT, FORT CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, &c., &c. The 3.30 Train from Toronto meets G. W. R. Accommodation Train going west at Hamilton for

PRESTON, GAIT, PARIS, LONDON, AND Intermediate Stations.

THROUGH TICKETS for any of the above places can be obtained at the Ticket Office, Toronto Station.

STAGES run daily between Oakville, Milton, Georgetown, &c., &c. C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director.

Great Western Railway Office, Hamilton, December, 1855.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK & GLASGOW.

EDINBURGH, 2500 tons, Wm. Cunningham Commander. NEW YORK, 2150 " John Dunsmuir, " GLASGOW, 1922 " John Dunsmuir, "

The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company's splendid and powerful new steamer

EDINBURGH, is appointed to sail from New York for Glasgow direct on Saturday, 26th of January next, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Class.....\$75
A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality properly cooked at.....\$30.
Carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to
J. McSYMOM,
33 Broadway, New York.
New York City Bills or Gold only received for passage.
Dec 6, 1855.

THE BRITISH & NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....\$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....\$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

Arctia, America, 1856.
Persia, Europe, 1856.
Asia, Canada, 1856.
Africa, Niagara, 1856.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

Asia, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856.
America, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewellery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to
C. C. NARD,
4, Bowling Green, New York.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February 1856, the weekly sailing of the steamships of the company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be despatched every Wednesday as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

December 12.

HOGAN'S PRIZE ESSAY

CANADA.

The Subscribers have now received a supply of the above very popular publication for sale.

PRICE 1s. 3d., 8vo., SEWED.

Also, an edition with the Map, 5s. 1d. or handsomely bound in cloth, 5s. 3d.

THOMPSON & CO.,
52 King Street East,
Toronto, Dec., 13, 1855.

TO THE CHURCHES, MINISTERS, RABBIS, SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS AND TEACHERS THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

On the 1st of January 1856, will be published the first number of a new Illustrated paper for Children, and all who desire to promote the sale of this publication, hitherto so much desired in the British Provinces, are invited to apply for prospectuses and specimen copies, which will be sent free by Mail.

All letters to be pre-paid. Address
Office of "Children's Paper,"
York Chambers, Paper Street,
Toronto C. W.

Dec. 4, 1855.

By order, THOMAS A. BUCKLEY, Secretary.

Discovered by Prince William, Toronto, 26th December, 1855.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The Tribune is now in the midst of its fifteenth year; Vol. XV, of its weekly issue commenced on the first of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy, or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, Truth, for Humanity, against forbidden iniquity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate the Tribune; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial cotton-buying city like New York.

The "New York Tribune" once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard gripping, screwing avaricious employer, who was not hostile to the Tribune, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallibility, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has, ardently resisted and will persistently combat every attempt to proscriber and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity, Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and unrelenting, the Tribune has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the beneficent policy of industrial development and Internal Intercommunication whose most conspicuous champion through the last Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—influenced, moreover with that spirit of forbearance toward our weaker neighbors and toward the much wronged Aborigines of this Continent and of peace with all which will hallow the name of Whig, the Tribune, while surrendering no jot of its proper independence, co-operated earnestly and ardently with the Whig party so long as its vitality was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt was made to interpolate slave-hunting into its creed, we sternly resisted that imposition when at the close of the last Presidential canvass, it was seen that a large portion of the Whigs preferred to defeat their own party, rather than allow its Anti-Slavery wing to share its triumph, even under a conservative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform, we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party was no more. Subsequent events, including the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing conspiracy, and the speedy absorption thereof of the whole force of Pro-Slavery Whigism, only confirmed our existing anticipations. With no sickly lamentations, therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of cheer, have we hailed the beginning and watched the progress of that mighty REPUBLICAN movement which, impelled by the perfidious violation of the Missouri Compact, and stimulated by the astounding outrages whereof the rights of the Free Settlers of Kansas have become victims—by the repeated and utter violation of their elections by an armed mob collected by conspiracy and lurked suddenly upon them from the border counties of the neighboring Slave State, is destined to sweep away the landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the true hearts and strong arms of the free-soil in one mighty effort to confine the scourge and scandal of our country within the limits of the States which unwisely uphold it. To the success of this effort the energies of the Tribune will be sternly devoted; while the TEMPERANCE REFORM, including the entire suppression of the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and unflinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, the Tribune is now issued in quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions.) SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 31 inches, eight single pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily Issues (including and including) 25,000 copies.
Semi-Weekly.....14,175 " "
Weekly.....126,500 " "
California edition.....6,000 "

Total.....151,175 copies.

We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness rendering an increase of paying readers only an indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdly not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The Tribune employs no traveling agents and sends out no papers on trust. If it is not stopped when the term paid for expires, and the subscriber does not choose further to pay for it, we resort to no legal process to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean to stop every paper on the expiration of the advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance from the subscriber. If now comes, the account is closed. We pay no local agents; wish no money paid to any when the paper cannot trust him to mail or otherwise send it to us; once mailed, its safety is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often proves); but are grateful to every one who deems it a good work to obtain and forward the names and money of his friends and neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the

DAILY TRIBUNE, \$6 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY, \$3; two copies for \$5; five for \$11 25.
WEEKLY, \$2; three copies for \$5; five copies for \$8; ten copies for \$12; twenty copies to one address for \$20; larger clubs, \$1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a club at the price paid by those already in it. GREELEY & McELRATH,
No 154 Nassau-st., New York.

THE CANADA TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The first number of the TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will be issued on the first of January, 1856. As usual it will appear twice a month, free of postage, at the low price of Half a Dollar, (\$2 60) a year, payable in advance. (The 26th) a year, payable in advance. The Publisher again offers to agents and friends who may forward twenty subscribers, with the cash, a copy of that very useful book, "Mapleton, or more Work for the Maine Law; or if they have already received that, some other work of equal value, and a copy of the Advocate gratis.

All who send six subscribers and upwards with the cash in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the Advocate gratis.

Our friends in all other British North American Provinces are respectfully invited to co-operate on the same terms.

Orders and remittances are to be sent to JOHN C. BICKET,
22, Great St. James-st., Montreal.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Weekly Edition between 80,000 and 90,000.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the proprietors of the Post take it for granted that the public are already tolerably well acquainted with the character of a paper that has grown strong during the storms and sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their object always has been as it remains to be, to publish a weekly paper for the family circle which shall not only amuse, but also instruct and improve those who may read it. To accomplish this object the best are selected or condensed from foreign and domestic periodicals, and original articles of an instructive character procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most interesting portions of the Weekly News of the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure and Character; Selected and Original Articles upon Agriculture; Account of the Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank Note List are included among the solid information to be constantly found in the Post.

But the mind requires a wider range—it has facilities which delight in the humorous and the lively, the imaginative and poetical. These facilities also must have their appropriate food, else they become enfeebled, and as a consequence, the intellect becomes narrow and one-sided, and is not able to take an enlarged and generous view of human nature and its destiny. To satisfy these Heaven-imparted cravings of our minds, we devote a fair proportion of the Post to Fiction, Poetry and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two of the above departments, are several of the most gifted writers of the land. We also draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the best periodicals in this country and Great Britain. We design commencing a New Story by Mrs. Southworth, author of "The Deserted Wife," "Miriam," &c., in our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important places and actions, of Agricultural and other new inventions, with others of a humorous though refined character, are also freely given.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.

Single Copy, 25 cts.
4 Copies, \$1 00
8 " (And one to the get-
ter of the Club) \$1 00
12 " (And one to the get-
ter of the Club) \$1 50
20 " (And one to the get-
ter of the Club) \$2 00

Address, always post-paid.

DEACON & PETERSON,
No 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

Sample numbers sent gratis when requested.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Parties intending to make application to the Legislative Assembly for Private or Local Bills, either for granting exclusive privileges, or conferring corporate powers for commercial or other purposes of profit for regulating surveys or boundaries, or for doing anything tending to affect the rights or property of other parties—are hereby notified that they are required by the 62nd and 63rd, and 64th Rules (which are published in full in the Canada Gazette) to give TWO MONTHS NOTICE of the application to the County or Union of Counties affected, sending copies of the first and last of such notices to the Private Bill Office Toronto.

ALFRED TODD,
Clerk of Private Bill Office,
Toronto, Oct. 31, 1855.

DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR.

Toronto, Nov. 28, 1855.

THE POST MASTER GENERAL regrets that the satisfactory arrangement which he was enabled some time ago to effect, in reference to the mode of forwarding letters from England to Canada by first packet from Liverpool, has been withdrawn by the Imperial Authorities.

By a recent order now in force, UNPAID LETTERS cannot be forwarded to Canada by any United States Packet unless specially addressed to "THE UNITED STATES PACKET."

It will therefore be necessary that persons in this country, who may desire to have their weekly correspondence maintained, should instruct their friends in England to address as above in the weeks served exclusively by the United States Steamers.

In the case of PREPAID LETTERS the intention of the writer as to choice of Packet will be indicated by the British Post Office to have been indicated by the postage rate paid—namely, 2d. Sterling for the British Packet, and 1s. 2d. Sterling when for the United States Steamer.

R. SPENCE,
Post Master General.

Toronto, Nov. 29, 1855.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICES REDUCED.

The New York Weekly Times is known throughout the United States as one of the most interesting and valuable newspapers. For the sake of extending its influence most widely, the proprietors have determined upon a very great reduction in its subscription price.

The Weekly Times is elegantly printed upon a quarter sheet, each number containing eight pages, or forty-eight columns—devoted entirely to reading matter. It will give all News of the Day; Correspondence from all parts of Europe and the United States; Literary, Miscellaneous, original, and selected; Agricultural, Commercial, Financial, Legislative and Miscellaneous Reports; Editorial News Items, &c., &c. Special attention will be given to the news of the day, including the reports of the Grain and Cattle Markets—in this department the Weekly Times, will not be surpassed by any New York paper.

Its European Correspondence is unequalled for ability and interest by that of any Journal in the United States. Governor Keessler is a regular correspondent, and among its contributors are some of the most distinguished writers of the day. The "Old Guard" letters from Paris, have obtained a wide reputation and are universally popular.

The Weekly Times is independent of political parties—the advocate of Education, Temperance, Christian Unity and Republican Freedom—moderate in tone, conservative in its views, and devoted to the elevation and improvement of the great mass of the people. It is edited by HENRY J. RAYMOND, assisted by able writers in every department. From and after the 1st day of September next, the Weekly Times will be sent to subscribers by mail or Express, at the following rates per annum—

1 copy for.....\$1.
10 copies for.....\$10, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....\$25, or 80 cents each.

UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY.

No. 29, 31 and 33, Beekman-st., New York.

The undersigned beg to inform the trade that they have this day issued their new QUARTO SPECIMEN, and that it is now ready for delivery to their old patrons, as well as to all who patronize their Foundry. In it will be found a new series of faces, from Pearl to Pica, as frequently if possible, their celebrated series of Scotch cut faces.

The Fancy Type department exhibits an unsurpassable variety of beautiful styles, selected from France, Germany, and England.

The Scripts and Bolding are now for the first time presented to the printing public, and are the production of the best American and European artists.

An entire new series of German faces both for newspaper and job printing of a very superior style, is now nearly completed and ready for sale.

The metal from which the type is made will be found peculiarly adapted to the severe usage of machine press printing.

They beg to return thanks for past favours, and to solicit a continuance. Their well known liberal manner of doing business for the past thirty years, is a guarantee to new patrons of their disposition and ability to allow themselves to be surpassed for fair dealing, whether orders are by letters or otherwise.

N. B.—Proprietors of newspapers are requested to insert the above three times, provided they trade out three times the amount of their respective bills in materials of our manufacture and forward us one copy of the paper containing the advertisement.

JAS. CONNER & SONS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

THE NEW YORK PEOPLES ORGAN, A FAMILY JOURNAL,

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON FINE PAPER IN LARGE QUARTO.

At 118 Nassau Street, New York.

This Journal, now in its fourteenth year, was the first to espouse the cause of Washingtonianism, when it made its advent in this city, and appeared as a little cloud no bigger than a man's hand. The first to herald to the world the principles of the noble Order of the Sons of Temperance, the glorious result of the previous movements, and the instrumentality by which the RUM CURSE is to be put down. Always keeping pace with the spirit of the times, the organ was early found amongst the advocates of prohibition, and it shall ever labour in its great vocation, until the traffic in strong drink is prohibited by law.

As a Family Journal, it has ever held a high position. Nothing shall find place in its columns but what is pure, and in its personal the nicest sense of propriety will never be offended.

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